



THE COLONIST.



VOL. IV. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. E. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889. Single copies—One cent. No. 46.

BY TELEGRAPH.

British Grant for Government Defences

OPINIONS OF FRENCH PRESS.

Pigott's Testimony.

WHERE HE GOT THE LETTERS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.

The British Government asks twelve million pounds for national defences.

The French press criticise the new cabinet unfavorably.

Pigott testified before the Commission that he bought the batch of Parnell letters from Murphy in Paris, for five hundred dollars. He denied most solemnly having forged the letters. He bought two other batches, but swore secrecy regarding the source from which they were obtained. Before a tribunal of five, Pigott confessed that he told Archbishop Walsh that the letters were forgeries.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Baird's balsam of horehound.....see advt
Fans.....J F Chisholm
Baird's liniment.....see advt
Marbles, glass allies, etc.....J F Chisholm
Celery and chamomile.....see advt
B I S notice.....J S Keating

AUCTION SALES.

Capitalists, where are you? Don't you want an investment that will pay you 15 per cent.? Certainly you do. Come right along, gentlemen, we have it! Read what we offer. Figure it, and see if it won't pay the handsome interest named.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on Monday, the 4th day of April next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the right title and interest of James Johnstone in and to that land, together with that well built range of wooden Frame Dwelling Houses thereon, and known as Harbor View, situate in Hunt's Lane, off Water Street East, (Hoyleson). To the Westward of and almost adjoining Archibald's Tobacco Factory. The dwellings are all newly painted and renovated throughout, and are in first-class tenable condition, water and sewerage in each house in perfect order; the outside of the buildings and roof are covered with Fire Proof Material. The front and the west and east ends are covered with cement—the work of one of our best master masons. The back with galvanized iron. The roof with the best patent fire proof material obtainable. The tenements are at present occupied by sober and industrious mechanics, and yielding the handsome rental of \$440 00; each dwelling has extensive yardage and garden. We invite inspection at any time. Term perpetual. Ground rent only \$18 00. For further particulars apply to
T. W. SPRY, Real Est. Broker
feb14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES

IN STOCK, A VARIETY OF NEW AND

ELEGANT FANS.

Which will be sold cheap.

feb23 J. F. CHISHOLM.

Lookout For Hidden Foes Within the Camp!

THE GREAT NERVE CENTRES will under a continued mental or physical strain. The mind becomes tired and less active; so with the body, the power of locomotion is lessened, and lurking diseases that may have established themselves in the system, take the opportunity to do their work. The timely use of Dr. Bach's Celery and Chamomile is just what is needed.
feb23

Marbles, Glass Allies, etc.,

Now in stock and for sale cheap by the quantity.
PAINTED CHINA MARBLES, different sizes
Polished Marbles, different sizes
Polished Bouncers, different sizes
Blood allies, different sizes
Twisted Glass Allies, different sizes
School Sponges, very cheap
Slate pencils, 10cts. per box of 100, per 1000 (10 boxes) 80cts.

B.I.S. NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING

Of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on tomorrow (Sunday), immediately after last Mass, to consider arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and to transact other business.

(By order) J. S. KEATING, Sec. Schools.
feb23, 11

New Advertisements

Second - Grand - Carnival. PARADE RINK.

Monday Evening, Feb. 25th.

The second Grand Skating Carnival for the Season will take place in the Parade Rink, on Monday Evening, February 25th.

Maskers, 20 cents. - - - Spectators, 10 cents.

Tickets now ready, and for sale at the Parade Rink. Secure them early. Grand programme of music, by the Full Brass Band, on this occasion. Book tickets will not be admissible. Reserved for maskers only.
feb23, 31

SPECIAL LOT!

We offer this week—On Retail

15 HALF - CHESTS CHOICE TEA.

—Last Fall's importation—

AT - COST - PRICE!

Viz: 23, 30, 40, and 50 cents per lb.

EST. OF R. HARVEY.
feb15, fp, tf (BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.)

The 'GLOUCESTER' Dory.

To the Trade!

We have improved facilities for the manufacture of this Dory so favorably known by our Fishermen last year, and will be able to supply all the requirements of our customers. There is no better Dory built. Come and see, and leave your order.
H. RORER, builder.
feb1

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

CALLAHAN, CLASS & CO.

Duckworth and Gower Streets,

Respectfully inform parties about to furnish in whole or in part that they will find it to their advantage to consult them before placing orders.
jan21

M. & J. TOBIN,

Respectfully intimate to their Customers that they have in stock:

Pork, Loins, Jowls, Beef, Flour, Bread

MOLASSES, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, PICKLES, &c.

ALSO, ACME AND WOODSTOCK SKATES,

Lamps, Chimnies, Burners, &c., which they offer at lowest cash prices.

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 and 172 Duckworth Street (Beach).
february6 fp

Hardware. Hardware.
(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Fox & Otter Trans
CONVEX AND FLAT
WASHERS.

[ASSORTED SIZES.]

Nails--All Kinds.

ROOFING FELT, ETC.

ARCADE HARDWARE STORE.

M. MONROE.
\$2.50 Per Barrel.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

150 Barrels

Silverpeel and Red Onions,
Reduced at \$2.50 per barrel.
feb14

Round Pease.

WE HAVE IN STORE

200 Barrels Canadian Round Pease.

50 Half Brls. Canadian Round Pease.

feb14 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Land is the Basis of Wealth.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE the future Great City of the Dominion will be? said a prominent Uptown Business Man to a Water Street Capitalist, the other afternoon. Yes, sir. This City of St. John's Newfoundland, the future Britain of America, and I am just in my way down to the office of T. W. SPRY to purchase some Building Lots before the coming great boom in Real Estate. I will go down with you and make an investment; I know I can't do better. Call at the office of T. W. SPRY or write him for particulars of bargains in Real Estate.
jan23

LAMB.

ON SALE BY

J. & W. Pitts.

20 Crcs. Prime Lamb.

Ex'ss. Conscrip from Halifax. feb18

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BALL,

(Under the Auspices of the City Club.)

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Masonic Hall

On WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst; dancing to commence at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets—Lady and Gentleman, \$4.00; Gentleman, \$3.00; Lady, \$1.50—may be had from the following members of the Committee:

J. A. Clift, Chairman; W. H. Horwood, P. N. R. Johnson, J. W. West, E. Rothwell, J. H. Watson, J. W. Withers, W. H. Rennie, Robert Watson, George Coen, L. J. McGhee, E. A. Match, W. G. Gosling, N. S. Fraser, D. M. Browning, John Kent, E. Carter, L. G. McKay, J. Canning, J. R. McCowan, and

FRANK D. LILLY,

feb21, 41, th, s, m, w, fr Secretary.

ALLAN LINE.

Steam From Glasgow and Liverpool.

THE STEAMSHIP SARMATIAN will sail from Glasgow, March 16th, and from Liverpool, March 20th, taking freight and passengers for this port. For further particulars apply in Glasgow, to
J. & A. ALLAN.

In Liverpool, to

ALLAN BROTHERS & CO.

And here, to

SHEA & CO.

feb21, fw

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

WILL CURE ANYTHING THAT CAN be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is a purely Vegetable Compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Boils, Corns and Fevers. Taken internally it instantly relieves Pains in the Stomach, sudden Chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, &c. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle.
feb23

1889.

Athenaeum Lecture Course.

MONDAY, February 25—Rev. W. Graham. Subject: "Under the Old Flag."

MONDAY, March 4—Readings and Music.

MONDAY, March 11—Rev. M. Ryan, D.Ph. Subject:

MONDAY, March 18—Readings and Music.

MONDAY, March 25—Rev. J. Rouse. Subject:

MONDAY, April 1—Readings and Music.

MONDAY, April 8—Honble Mr. Justice Piusent. "D.C.L., subject: "Saint John's as it was, as it is, and as it will be."

MONDAY, April 15—Rev. George Bond, subject:

MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.

Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. General admission, ten cents.

By order, J. J. FLANNERY.

jan19 Secretary.

Crushed Corn

CRUSHED FEED—Oats and Corn.

At Sixty Cents per Bushel.

GEO. E. BEARNS,

feb13 Water Street.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its tonic properties strengthens the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Price 25 cents. At all Dealers.
feb23

OATMEAL.

ON SALE.

100 Bags CHOICE CANADIAN OATMEAL.

—50 lbs. each—

feb22 CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

TO LOAN - - \$25,000.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on Freehold Property within the city limits, at the usual rate of interest, and in sums to suit our customers. Apply to
T. W. SPRY, Broker.
jan25

DALE & STRONG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

176 Broadway.....New York.

feb23, fr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Skates and Bells.

NOW OPEN!

—A LARGE ASSORTMENT—

FORBES' PATENT & ENGLISH

ACME CLUB SKATES

[Polished Steel and Nickel-plated.]

Skate Fittings Nuts and Screws.

—ALSO—

SLEIGH BELLS, RATTLES, BODY AND NECK STRAPS, STRADDLE GONGS, SHAFT CHIMES, &c.

Prices: Satisfactory!

M. MONROE,

Arcade Hardware Store.

jan5, totf

LECTURES!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady O'Brien, and under auspices of Board of Governors of the Methodist College, a COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. G. J. BOND, B.A., in the COLLEGE HALL, as follows: FEBRUARY 28—"Over the Lebanon to the Sea." MARCH 14—"On the Track of St. Paul—Smyrna and Ephesus." MARCH 28—CONCERT.

The lectures will be illustrated by means of the lime light and a selection of entirely new and beautiful views.

Tickets for the course, including Concert, \$1.00. Tickets for course (including concert), reserved seat, \$1.50.

Single ticket for lecture... 20cts.; concert 80cts. Single ticket for lecture, reserved seat, 80cts; concert 50cts.

Tickets sold and numbered at Mr. G. S. Milligan's bookstore, where plan of hall may be seen. Doors open at 7.15; lecture commences at 8. General admission to Hall—20cts. Children under 15 years, 10cts.

H. J. B. WOODS,

jan23 Secretary.

For Sale.

Fifteen Shares in the St. John's Consolidated Foundry Co

Also, Ten Shares in the St. John's Nail Factory.

Also, Eight Shares in the St. John's Electric Light Co.

Also, Fifteen Shares in the Union Bank of New-undland.

Also, One Share in the Victoria Coal Mines.

jan26 T. W. SPRY, Broker.

Look Here!

100 bags Corn.....\$1.50 per bag
50 doz Fresh Eggs, 25c. per doz.
Smoked Haddock,9c. per lb.
Cranberries..... 45c. per gal.
Broad Figs..... 18c. per lb.
Halifax Sausages.....18c. per lb.
Bologna Sausages 18c. per lb.

At G. E. BEARNS'.

feb21, 21fp

NOW LANDING

Ex stmr. Portia from New York,

200 BARRELS CITY-OUT

Light Family Mess Pork

Offered at \$19.00 per barrel.

75 brls. Yellow Onions,

Offered at \$3.00 per barrel.

JAMES MURRAY.

feb23, fp, tf

Sale by Tender.

TENDERS

Will be received until MONDAY, 25th instant, for the Interest of Lease in Premises on Water Street, held by the Estate of Mr. R. HARVEY, being the unexpired term of 4 YEARS from July next. Tenders to state amount offered for interest of Term in Cash and name security for annual rents. Particulars as to annual rent, &c. can be learned on application to the Subscribers.

A. G. SMITH, JOHN SHARPE, Trustees Estate of R. Harvey.

Valuable Building Lots on Flower Hill. Easy mode of payments.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE A FEW Eligible Building Lots, situate on Flower-hill, a little to the westward of the residence of Mr. William Murphy, and will give accommodating terms to sober and industrious mechanics.

Apply to T. W. SPRY, at his Real Est. Etc., Water-st.
feb18

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XXIV.—(continued.)

WAITING FOR HIM.

NEVER had June seen such roses, never had lilies opened their white chalices, never had the trees looked so green, or the grass so long and thick, never had the birds sung as they sung this June, never had the light of the sun been so golden bright. The smile of the beautiful summer lay over the land, but in no place was it so fair as in River View. It was a scene like fairy-land.

So Leone thought it as she watched day by day the beauty of the blossom and leaf. It was in the month of May she first began to watch the signs of coming summer; with the first breath of the hawthorn, her heart grew light and a new beauty of hope came in her face. It was May and he was coming in June. She worked harder than ever. She rose early and retired late; these months of hard study and hard reading had changed her more than she knew herself. One year ago she had risen a beautiful, healthy, girl, full of fire, and life, and power. Now she was a refined, intellectual woman, full of genius and talent, full of poetry and eloquence, full of originality and wit; then she was a girl to be admired, now she was a woman who could rule a kingdom, whose power was unlimited.

She had acquired more in these few months of study than some people learn in years. She knew how great his delight would be, and she smiled to think how entirely at her ease she should be, even with his stately lady mother; she should feel no great awe of her in the future, for if Heaven had not given her the position of a lady by birth, she had made herself one by study and refinement.

So he was coming, and their real married life was to begin. She thought with a shudder the pain she had passed through, of the horror of that terrible discovery. It was all over now, thank Heaven. It had never been any brand or stigma to her; she had never felt any false shame over it; she had never bowed her bright head as though a blight had passed over her. She said to herself it was not her fault, she was not in the least to blame. She had believed herself in all honor to be the wife of Lord Chandos, and she could not feel that the least shadow of blame rested on her.

He was coming home. Through the long hours of the summer day, she thought of nothing else. True, since the month of June, his letters had been very few and much cooler. True, it had been a severe shock to her, to hear that he had gone to Nice; but, as his letter said nothing of Lady Marion, and she knew nothing of the existence of such a person, that did not matter. Why had he gone to Nice when June was so near? She wrote to him to ask the question, but his answer was: Because his parents had gone there. Then she said no more; that seemed quite natural. The only thing occurred to her was, he would have a longer journey in June; he would come to her as he had promised, but he would take a longer time in traveling.

Lost faith in him! She flung back her head, with a bright, proud laugh. No; nothing could shake her faith in him; his proud lady mother had managed to get him under her influence—what did that matter? He loved her and her alone. She remembered the words spoken on her wedding-day; when she asked him if he was quite sure their marriage was legal, his answer was, "Yes, and that nothing could part them except death."

How well she remembered those words, "except death." He had taken her in his arms and kissed her as though even death itself should not claim her. No shadow of fear entered her mind. She knew that he would come as surely as she knew that the sun would rise and the day would dawn.

The thirtieth of June. No gift of second sight came to her to tell her that on the twenty-seventh of June Lord Chandos had sat down and wrote her a very long letter, telling her that it was impossible for him to be at home

on the thirtieth of June, as he had promised to go with his parents to Spain; a large party were going and he must join them, but his heart would be with her on that day; he should think of her from morning dawn until sunset, and he would be with her soon; he was vexed that he had to take the journey; it was quite against his will, yet he had been over-persuaded he should soon see her now, and whatever he did, she must not feel in the least degree distressed, or put about. Their happiness was only delayed for a short time.

A long letter. She had no gift of second sight; she could not see that his face burned with a shameful flush as he wrote it; that for himself he had no pity; that his heart went out to her with a warmer love than ever, but that the fear of his mother's taunts and the pain on Lady Marion's face kept him where he was.

Then, when the long letter was written, he directed it and sent it by his valet to post; nor could she see how that same valet intended going to post it at once, but was prevented, and then laid it aside for an hour, as he thought, and forgot it for two whole days; then, fearing his master's anger, said nothing about it, trusting that the delay might be attributed to something wrong in the post; and so on the very day it should have been given to her, it was put into the post office, three days too late. She could not know all this, and she longed for the thirtieth of June as the dying long for cold water, as the thirsty heart for the clear spring.

It came. She had longed for it, waited for it, prayed for it and now it was here. She awoke early in the morning it was to her as though a bridegroom was coming; the song of the birds woke her, and they seemed to know that he was coming—they were up and awake in the earliest dawn. Then a great flood of golden sunlight came to welcome her; she hastened to the window to see what the day was like, and whether the sky was blue. It seemed to her that every little bird sung, "He is coming."

Here were the roses laughing in at the window, nodding as though they would say, "This is the thirtieth of June." There flashed the deep clear river, hurrying on to the great sea over which he must have crossed; the wind whispered among the leaves, and every leaf had a voice. "He is coming to-day," they all said, "coming to-day."

There was a great stir even at that early hour in the morning between the white and purple butterflies; there was a swift soft cooing from the wood-pigeons the world seemed to laugh in the warm embrace of the rising sun. She laughed too—a sweet happy laugh that stirred the rose leaf and jasmine.

"Oh, happy day!" she cried—"oh, kindly sun and kindly time, that brings my love back to me."

She looked at the gate through which he would pass—at the rose tree from which he would gather the rose; and she stretched out her hands with a great, longing cry.

"Send him quickly—oh, kind Heaven!" she cried—"I have waited so long, my eyes ache to look at him. I thirst for his presence as flowers thirst for dew."

She looked at her watch; it was but just six—the laborers were going to the field, the maids to the dairy, the herdsmen to their flocks. She could see the hay-makers in the meadow, and the barges dropped lazily down the stream.

The time would soon pass and he would be here before noon. Could it be possible that she should see him so soon?

"In six hours," she repeated, "she should see him in six hours."

"Ah, well, she has plenty to do. She went round the pretty villa to see if everything was as he liked best to see it, then she occupied herself in ordering for his enjoyment every dish that she knew he liked; and then she dressed herself to sit and wait for him at the window. She looked as though she had been bathed in dew and warmed by the golden sun, so bright, so sparkling, so fresh and brilliant, her eyes radiant with hope and love, the long, silken lashes like fringe, the white lids half-drooping, her face, with its passionate beauty heightened by the love that filled her heart and soul. She wore a dress of amber muslin with white lace, and in the rich masses of her dark hair lay a creamy rose. Fair and bright as the morning itself she took her place at the window to watch the coming of him who was so many miles away. It is thus women believe men, it is thus that men keep the most solemn vows that they can make.

(to be continued.)

Magazines for February & New Books

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, FAMILY HERALD.
Myra's Journal, Weldon's Ladies Journal, Weldon's Bazar of Children's Fashions, Weldon's Dressmaker, How Bells, Christian Million, London Journal, Thackeray's Works, Philip (2 vols.), 75 cts, Vanity Fair (2 vols.), 75 cts, The Newcomes (2 vols.), 80 cts, Christmas Books (2 vols.), 75 cts, Four Georges (40 cts), Irish Sketch Book, 40 cts, Yellowplush Papers (40 cts), Denis Deval, &c., 40 cts, Tom Jones, by Fielding, complete, 27 cts, The Slaves of Paris, by Gaboriau, 27 cts, Ten Thousand a Year, by Warren, complete, 27 cts, Wandering Jew (3 vols.), complete, 45 cts, The Rogue, by Norris, 35 cts, From Moor Isles, by Fothergill, 35 cts.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

TURKEYS.

Now Landing ex s.s. Conscript, from Halifax, N.S., and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

4 cases and 3 barrels

Choice Fresh Turkeys.

In prime order.

DR. BEACH'S Celery and Chamomile,

A PERFECT TONIC.
FOR NERVOUSNESS, Nervous Headache, Tired Feelings, Indigestion, Constipation, Melancholy, and all Kidney, Liver, and Stomach troubles. A mild but certain restorative tonic, aperient and diuretic, purely vegetable, and guaranteed to contain nothing injurious whatever. For sale by Druggists in St. John's.

Bran! - Bran!

ON SALE.

50 BAGS BRAN—100 lbs each

25 BAGS BRAN—70 lbs each

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situate in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water-street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre.

Further particulars on application to T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

Baird's Balsom of Horehound

MR. MOODY ROGERS, BRISTOL, Westmoreland Co., N.B., writes:—"I used your Balsom of Horehound for a bad cough some time ago, and could find nothing to cure me till I got the Balsom. I think it is the best cough medicine I ever used."

MR. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—"More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat, and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsom. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections."

Look Here!

SEAMLESS BOOTS AND SHOES ON the "Crown" patent, can be bought or made to order in all styles, at the Shop, NO. 188 WATER STREET. [By the proprietors of the patent the Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES PARTNER.

SAMUEL BEETY, Manager of Branch in Nfld.

Heavy Bl'k Oats.

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

100 Sacks

HEAVY BL'K OATS.

Ex ss Conscript from Halifax.

CHEESE.

WE OFFER (TO CLOSE SALES) 50 boxes

Choice Canadian Cheese

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Baird's French Ointment

THIS OINTMENT HAS BEEN USED with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all Eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or breaking out, on the skin may be, whether Itch, or Salt Rheum, or Scald Head, or Ringworm, or Honor of any kind, a cure may be relied upon. It also simulates the action of old or indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, Obsolete Sores and Wounds, &c., healing them in many cases immediately and soundly. Sold by all respectable dealers. Price 25 cents a box. Wholesale by R. W. McARTHUR, St. John's.

JUST RECEIVED.

At A. P. JORDAN'S, 178 & 180 WATER ST.

—Per S.S. Conscript from Halifax, a Choice lot of—

HAMS & ROLLED BACON.

AND IN STOCK FROM LATE IMPORTATIONS:

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRON BEDSTEADS, FRENCH STYLES, and latest improved fashions, selling at a reduction to make room for Spring stock. A fine lot of Canadian Butter which will be sold cheap to clear out this lot. We are selling at greatly reduced rates our stock of Cigars which can't be excelled in the market, viz: Per box, from 65 cents to \$5.00, and in cases of five in each one (cases free) 8 cents to 25 cents per case. Our stock of Tobaccoes comprise a very choice lot of brands, viz: Cut Plug and Virginia, in tins of 60 cents each (reduced 10 cents). And in packages at 5 and 8 cents each, viz: Virginia Mixture and Cevendish. A great reduction to wholesale purchasers; every satisfaction guaranteed, and all orders punctually executed.

feb20

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Sewers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with even size thread
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

W. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

IMPORTANT OFFER TO OUR READERS!



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Publishers, enable us to offer the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with

THE DAILY COLONIST

to subscribers in Newfoundland, for the sum of \$7.00 a year, payable in advance. P. R. BOWERS, Colonist Office, St. John's, N.F.

Standard MARBL Works.

287 New Gower-St. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent

—STOCK OF—

HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Output orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

oct19

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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IF YOU ARE WILLING TO PURCHASE, I will sell for only \$800.00 a Double Dwelling-House, containing sixteen rooms, which you can, to suit your taste and convenience, convert into drawing-room, parlor, dining-room, breakfast-room, large kitchen and eleven bedrooms. The buildings are in fair t-nantable condition, and in the rear there is a large garden which will go with the house. The property is freehold and centrally situated, and in one of the city's healthiest and most pleasant localities. The purchaser will never regret the parting with his \$800.00 for the handsome bargain offered. For further particulars apply to T. W. SPRY, Jan 20 At his Real Estate Exchange, Water-st.

Herring Nets.

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50 HEMP HERRING NETS,
2, 2½, 3, 4 inch mesh—from 17 to 60 runs each,
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WE ADVISE ALL SINGING SOCIETIES, singing classes, schools, choirs and other musical organizations to send for a catalogue of Ditson & Co.'s "Octavo" editions, which comprise choruses, part songs, glees, quartets, selections from the Great Masters' works (such as the Oratorios, &c.), Anthems, Te Deums, glorias, Christmas carols, other sacred pieces, and a variety of miscellaneous selections. These octavo publications range in price from five to twenty cents each, and are universally popular.

OLIVER, DITSON & CO., Boston.
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NOTICE.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM this date, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for letters patent for a "Steel Protected Dory Fittings," for the preservation of castaway seamen, to be granted to THOMAS S. CALPIN, of Bay Roberts.

THOMAS S. CALPIN, Bay Roberts
St. John's, May 23, 1888—4w.liw.t

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99 PER CENT
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses.
A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLET, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

Minard's Liniment.



C. H. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors.

STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—YOUR MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.
PRICE - 25 CENTS.
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Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker.
10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread.
All Grocers sell it.
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THE COLONIST

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Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.
Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch for first insertion; and 35 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.
Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

Editor The Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

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The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
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IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine. oct15fn tf avl

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FOR SALE BY
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EGGS! - EGGS!

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Especially Good.

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Very white and dry. Ex Conscript from Halifax

Cattle Feed.

ON SALE,
125 bags Cattle Feed—100 lbs each.

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Insurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....2,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....£844,676 19 11

Premium Reserve.....362,188 18 4

Balance of profit and loss acc't.....67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£3,274,835 19 1

Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....473,147 8 2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....£469,076 5 1

Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 1

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums (and Interest).....£1,157,073 14 0

£1,750,866, 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

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General Agent for Nfld

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887.....\$114,181,963

Cash Income for 1886.....\$21,137,174

Insurance in force about.....\$400,000,000

Policies in force about.....130,700

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and the Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. BENDELL,

Agent at Newfoundland

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

The House opened at half-past three.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion the Address of Thanks was read a second time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Address.

Mr. GODDEN in the chair.

Mr. BOND.—In the paragraph now before the chair we find occasion, as loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and as representatives of a people conspicuously remarkable for their loyalty and attachment to the Throne, to unite with hon. members sitting opposite in tendering to His Excellency Sir Terence O'Brien, the constitutional representative of Her Majesty, a hearty welcome to our shores. While thus extending to His Excellency a hearty welcome I cannot refrain from expressing the deepest regret that the colony has lost the services of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, to whom, twelve months ago, we accorded a like welcome. During his short sojourn amongst us Sir Henry Blake manifested an interest in our people and in the public affairs of the colony, not equalled by any of his predecessors. The public had good reason to anticipate that much material good would result from his administration of the government, and his recall evoked the strongest feelings of disappointment amongst us. It is to be hoped that in the future the appointments to the governorship of this island will not simply be a stepping stone to higher office, but that those who shall be designated to rule over us will be afforded sufficient time amongst us to make the influence of their talents and experience redound to the advancement of the interests of this most ancient colony. During the last four years we have had four governors. It is unnecessary to say that this yearly change has not been conducive to the advantage of this country. The address of thanks is, of course, but an echo of the expressions contained in the Speech from the Throne, and that document itself is in great part but a repetition of what we have been accustomed to hear on previous occasions. We are told that the fisheries, which we still cling to as the mainstay of the people of this colony, have in some localities been good, in others bad, and in others indifferent. It is only a case of history repeating itself; it was ever thus. If we duly consider these yearly reiterated assertions we cannot say that they are void of significance. We should take warning from the same, for our people are continuing to lean upon a prop of every uncertain strength. When we consider that we are as yet nearly altogether dependent upon the fisheries, and that these fisheries are on the wane, and must of necessity decrease in value as competition with energetic rivals in creases, and as science discovers new methods of capture and new fields of labor, it behoves us, as guardians of the common weal, to take due notice of these warnings and govern ourselves accordingly. When we see thousands of our people simply struggling for bare existence in the prosecution of the fisheries, we must perceive the necessity of affording them some other means of employing their energies; and the time has now come when we must either provide them the opportunity of finding new sources of employment or of finding their way out of the colony. It is gratifying to know that the stimulus imparted to agricultural pursuits by recent legislation has been liberally rewarded during the past year throughout the colony. This statement is particularly gratifying to me who introduced here that legislation which appears to have been fraught with such good results. We may rest assured that it is to this industry we must turn if we are to hope for better things for the future of Newfoundland. We have also heard that our participation in the Barcelona Exhibition has resulted successfully. So far as the rewards which our exhibitors received are concerned, there is no doubt that it has resulted satisfactorily; but I fail to see how the Colony at large has received any benefit from it. Our representation at that Exhibition will not tend to develop new markets in Spain for our staple article of produce. The poor result cannot be attributed to any fault in our Commissioner; I feel sure that he did everything in his power to promote our interests and the measure of success that has attended our efforts must be attributed to that gentleman's exertions and not to the quantity or quality of our exhibits. When the vote for defraying the expenses of the contemplated exhibition came before the House last year I opposed it, feeling that no general good at all commensurate with the expenditure would be subserved; and it now appears from His Excellency's Speech that all the government claims as a possible result of the exhibition is that our commercial relations with other countries, not with Spain, may be benefited thereby; it does not appear to be contended that any increased commerce with Spain anticipated as a consequence of the Exhibition. This, then, is the only result which the government can point to as a reward for the expenses which have been incurred. We are also told that the estimate of the revenue for the past year has been realized; and that is all that we are told. What does it signify that the estimate of revenue has been realized if the expenditure exceeds our income by hundreds of thousands of dollars? Why are we not put in possession of the exact amount of the revenue and expenditure up to date? Why are we kept in the dark upon a subject of such vital importance? If there was a balance in the treasury to the credit of the colony the government would be only too glad to announce the fact? Their silence on this point gives the clearest evidence that this House will be again called upon this session to pass another loan bill to meet the over expenditure incurred in the public services during the past year. We were told by the government organ a few evenings ago that the speech was perhaps the most satisfactory we had ever seen. That surely was intended for a joke. But why, sir, do you thus trifle with the feelings of the people? Ask the people of Port au Prince Bay, many of whom are en-

during the miseries of the destitution, who have been rendered destitute by the action of this government, whether they consider this speech a satisfactory one. Read this speech to the thousands of half-starved creatures who, unfortunately are not now in a minority in any of the districts, and see if they discover in it one reason for thankfulness for the past, or one ray of hope for the future. No, sir, if it awakened any feeling at all it would be one of intense hatred for those in authority who have rendered their condition miserable and now trifle with their feelings. This speech contains some of the most misleading statements which ever were laid before this House. The government claiming credit for their so-called anti-pauperism proclamation, yet they themselves are the creators of the spirit of pauperism and spent a half a million of dollars in 1886 in creating able-bodied paupers. Their policy ever since they assumed power has tended to demoralize and pauperize the whole people of the colony. You state that the steamer that you placed on Trinity Bay proved of great public utility. Never was anything further from the truth. I state that the steamer Falcon was unfitted for the service and that it was a complete failure. I have been informed, and I believe correctly that up to the 14th day of November last not 50 people took passage in that ship. As regards the mail service, I was informed that up to the date I have mentioned only one letter was forwarded by that route to Hant's Harbor, and from Green's Harbor not one letter was forwarded by the steamer Falcon. In Random, and in fact all over Trinity Bay, the gravest complaints were raised as to the manner in which the mail service was conducted. The steamer Falcon was worse than useless, for it entailed a large charge upon the colony and little or no good resulted from the service. You state that the Placentia railway has been completed to within a short distance of the terminus. I assert, and I challenge contradiction, that there is not one mile of that railroad up to ballast grade, and that it will take thousands of dollars to fully complete that Line to Larkin's Pond, which is close to the terminus. I shall have more to say on this matter later on. From the document before the House we may perceive that a change for the better in the administration of the affairs of the colony cannot be expected during the tenure of office of the present government. Year after year the country has anxiously awaited the fulfilment of the pledges given by hon. gentlemen opposite in the year 1885, year after year the public have been disappointed. We have now reached the last session of the term, and it was only reasonable for us to assume that an effort would be made to redeem the past, but sir, the Speech from the Throne and the address in reply which is supposed to foreshadow the policy of the government has cancelled our expectations. There is absolutely nothing in it upon which we may base the belief that an effort will be made during the present session to find employment for the people by developing the resources of the colony and creating new industries. What is the meaning of this speech? Have hon. gentlemen lost faith in their ability to perform the principles and policy they professed, or have the dissensions in their ranks made it impossible for them to agree upon a course of action for the future? Do they believe that the development of the resources of the country is no part of the duty of the government, or have they found it impossible to obtain the means wherewith to commence such an undertaking? These questions are not put forward in any mere cavilling spirit; I simply desire to obtain information on a matter of the most vital importance. If we can but elicit information on these points we may be nearer a solution of the enigma. If we can only discover the nature of the disease it may be possible to discover a remedy. As we are not likely to obtain a satisfactory answer to these questions from hon. gentlemen opposite, let us review their achievements during the past three years, and contrast them with their professions in 1885. What were the principles and policy that the present government professed? They are contained in a document that bears the name of nearly every member of the government party, and are as follows: First, economy, retrenchment, honesty and reform in the public service and the lightening of taxation; secondly, railway extension on honest principles; thirdly, the promotion of home industries. These professions took the form of honest obligations, they were pledges given to the public and accepted by them in good faith. How have they been kept? Without a single exception they have been broken. Instead of lightening taxation, they have increased it enormously, and that, too, upon the principal articles of the poor man's food; instead of retrenchment and reform in the public service, we have the most extravagant waste; instead of railway extension on honest principles, we have had it as a bribe; instead of promoting home industries, we have had the importation of foreign labor and material for the public service. The year 1886, that from which the present government's responsibility dates, will ever be a memorable one in the history of this colony. It witnessed the rise and fall of sectarian and class rule, it also witnessed an amalgamation of political elements the most antagonistic and opposite. The former was a blessing, the second a curse, under which the country labors today. Extravagance, discord, and the neglect of the public weal was the natural outcome of such a union, and today we have to face the consequences thereof. When the Whiteway government went out of power in 1885, the colony was in a state of comparative prosperity; taxation was light, the credit of the colony was good and the people were contented and happy. The gross debt of the colony appeared to be \$2,666,130.12, but as an offset to this amount there was a balance of Fishery Award of \$540,893.64, and good treasury assets to the amount of \$156,661.50, making a total of \$703,555.14 and reducing the public debt to \$1,962,574.88, or \$10.16 cents per head of the population. This was the net public debt when the present government came into power. At the end of 1886, the first year that the present government were in office, it was \$2,723,536.18, or \$14.10 cents per head. In the short period of twelve months they increased the public debt \$760,961.25, or \$4.00 per head, and this,

too, in the face of an exceptionally large revenue. The revenue collected from ordinary sources during the year 1886 amounted to \$1,024,296.21, but this was supplemented by loans from the Fishery Award, Union Bank, &c., and increased to the enormous sum of \$2,170,133.47. What became of this enormous revenue? The sum of \$372,944.61 went to reduce the floating debt which existed at the end of 1885, and to complete the Post office and Dock; more than half a million dollars were expended in able-bodied pauper relief, and the balance went to meet ordinary and extraordinary services that it would be difficult for me to give in detail. I notice that you are surprised, sir, at the amount I have named as having been expended in able-bodied and permanent pauper relief. Permit me to give you the same in detail. Under the head of relief-works and Expenditure on Agricultural Land Roads, I have discovered the following account of able-bodied pauper relief:—

AGRICULTURAL LAND ROADS.

Expenditure—1886.

Brigus.....	\$43,671 36
Channel.....	18,119 76
Carbonar.....	10,434 77
Di do.....	32,802 56
Holyrood to Witless Bay.....	35,536 63
Thorburn Road.....	30,169 37
Ruby's Road.....	6,000 00
Torbay to Bauline.....	16,698 57
Pouch Cove to Bauline.....	7,487 27

\$200,935.29

RELIEF WORKS.

Bay-de-Verde.....	\$ 26,739.73
Bonavista.....	19,770 90
Carbonar.....	12,508 50
Ferryland.....	18,581 97
Harbor Grace.....	30,266 43
Trinity.....	28,743 45
Fogo.....	4,146 14
St. Barbe.....	5,164 99
Harbor Maine.....	580 20
Labrador.....	8,816 30
Twillingate.....	118,468 26

\$269,086.87

Here we have a sum total of nearly half a million dollars—\$470,022.16—expended by the government during their first year of office in able-bodied pauper-relief. Sir, I perceive you are astonished at the magnitude of this sum. A perusal of the Financial Secretary's accounts will satisfy you as to the correctness of my statement. What have we as a return for this lavish expenditure? So far as I have been able to ascertain, seventy-one miles of so-called agricultural roads and a pauperized community are all that the government can point to as a result from this expenditure. You may search the records of this House back to the date of responsible government and you will fail to find such an example of criminal waste and demoralization. In the face of these facts what becomes of hon. gentlemen's pledges of economy, retrenchment and reform in the public service, and of the party organ's boast that the present government have done more than any previous one to cut down pauper relief? Why, sir, the pledge and the boast fall upon the ear as so much empty verbiage. Besides this expenditure, the sum of \$143,300 was expended in that year on account of permanent and casual poor, being \$23,000 over and above the estimate. Such, sir, is the financial record of the government during their first year of office. As regards the introduction of useful legislation having for its object the promotion of home industries, such never entered the minds of hon. gentlemen, or if it did, it certainly never emanated therefrom. I will pass on to the next year 1887. It was only reasonable to assume that the enormous expenditure on account of relief works and so-called agricultural roads during the year previous, would have reduced the expenditure on account of casual poor during that year, but such was not the case. It is evident therefore that the enormous expenditure of nearly half a million of dollars did not go to benefit those who really were in a condition of destitution, but that by far the greatest proportion went into the pockets of those who did not require relief. Many engaged in the supplying system of the country were relieved of issuing the usual winter supplies to a great extent, but the poor, the necessitous derived very little benefit from the expenditure. As evidence of the fact, we find poor relief on the increase in 1887; that during that year there were \$14,000 more expended on that account than in the year previous. We also find the public debt on the increase. During their second year of office the government increased the public debt \$281,503.95 or 92 per head. What there is to represent that increase I leave hon. gentlemen opposite to state. The only bill of importance introduced by the government in the session of 1887 was the Bait Fishes Amendment Act, a piece of legislation that has been found impracticable, that has impoverished hundreds of our fishermen; that it is likely to lead to serious complications with the French; that has cost the colony not less than \$60,000 to try and enforce, and that has been characterised by the Supreme Court as a loosely constructed act, which does not convey the powers intended by those who introduced the measure. The government blundered in introducing such an obnoxious measure in the first place, and in failing to enforce their ideas in the second place. Had

they introduced a measure that would have prevented the exportation of bait to St. Pierre, that would compel the French to purchase their bait in our bays, they would have converted the herring trade into an important source of revenue, and, while handicapping our French competitors would have enabled our fishermen to prosecute an industry of a most lucrative character. Our people have been accustomed to receive something like ten hundred thousand francs per year from the French for bait. In the purchase of this article the French have paid away about one seventh of the value of this whole catch. If on the other hand they determined in a course of absolute prohibition they should have so framed their legislation that the Americans and Nova Scotians could not have entered into the bait trade to the detriment of our own fishermen. As matters stand at present the Americans sell bait to the French with impunity and our own fishermen are prevented from earning a livelihood thereby. The accounts for 1888 are not before us and I can only point you to fact, that last session was in the main occupied in amending the Bait Fishes Act, in shelving the prohibition question and in amending the Municipal Act. It is a matter worthy of note that the past two sessions have been principally occupied in amending the legislation introduced by the government during their first year of office. There was the Agricultural Bill introduced in 1886, amended in 1887, and further amended in 1888; the Bait Fishes Act introduced in 1886, amended in 1887, further amended in 1888, and will have to undergo further amendment this session; the Municipal Act introduced in 1886, amended in 1887, further amended in 1888 and will come up still further amendment this session. Such, sir, is in brief, the record of the present government for the past three years. If we are to judge from the address before us, such will be their record at the end of their term of office. Retrenchment and reform, which were but meaningless phrases when expressed by honorable gentlemen opposite, and which were quite unnecessary when they came into power, are now become not only expedient for our prosperity, but necessary to our very existence. Taxation, as I have shown you, is on the increase, and nothing has been done to open up new industries and thus make our people meet the increase. Further, the policy of the government has resulted in the exodus of thousands of our mechanics and laboring men, and the earning power of the community is decreasing every month through the same cause. What is to be done? Are you going to continue this suicidal policy for another year? Some honorable gentlemen may reply, is it not intimated in the address before the chair that the government intend to extend the railway to the North with a view to developing the valuable natural resources that exist in that direction and thus open up new industries to capital and labor? Sir, the government will have to give further assurance than that contained in the paragraph before us before we can believe in their sincerity. The paragraph states: "The action to be taken by the colony in reference to the completion of the line of railway to Hall's Bay is a subject which demands the serious consideration of the House. The failure of the Newfoundland Railway Company in the performance of their contract has imposed upon the legislature a task of no ordinary difficulty, having regard to the one side to the magnitude and importance of the work, and upon the other side to the financial interests and public credit of the colony. We thank your Excellency for the assurance that material information on this matter will be laid before us by your Excellency's government, and we pledge ourselves to give the while subject that serious consideration which its supreme importance demands." The government may point to the fact that they have advertised for tenders for the construction of a line of railway north. What does that amount to? Does that mean that they intend to undertake the northern extension? Not necessarily so; and from the evidence in our possession we have reason to believe that when the government advertised for tenders they had not the faintest idea of extending the railway north to the northern districts. We arrive at this conclusion from the following paragraph contained in the Judgment of the Supreme Court, in re the Newfoundland Railway Co. vs. the Government of Newfoundland.

"The Defendant Government appears also to have discovered that a survey of the country over which the projected line of railway has not been built, is a necessary preliminary to obtaining accurate and sufficient evidence to sustain the counterclaim set up by it, as an answer to the payment of the subsidies due upon the completed portion of the line.

The Attorney General takes the position that an appeal to the Legislature for authority and approval will be necessary before undertaking the cost of such a certainly expensive means of obtaining proof in aid of an uncertain and speculative claim."

at the same time to mislead the public as to their intentions, we have this contemplated survey. Again, it was only last session that the Receiver General said "we would derive no benefit from the northern extension as it would run through a howling wilderness." Only two years ago when the question of the northern extension was brought before the House every member of the Government party voted against it, and that vote was repeated by the Government party last session. Is it possible to give credence to the assertion that the present government intend to undertake the northern railway extension, in the light of their utterances on the occasions referred to? But a short time ago Sir R. Bert Thorburn said, "The building of a line of railway to Hall's Bay would practically entail fifty per cent. additional taxation upon the colony. Surely no member would seriously affirm that we would be warranted in assuming such an enormous burden as that." These resolutions (Sir A. Shears in 1886) would commit us to an extravagant policy that it would inevitably lead us to confederation as the only remedy for our ills. I re-assert that these resolutions would commit us to a policy of such ruinous extravagance that we should have to gravitate into confederation." Such was Sir Robert's opinion of what the northern railway extension would entail. Has he changed his opinion? I wonder how he! Again, Mr. Attorney General Winter said, "What prospect does the continuation of a line to be worked in connection with the present one from Harbor Grace Junction to Hall's Bay afford to capitalists to induce them to undertake the work? The line of survey runs through land which is, for the most part barren and unfruitful, through the isthmus which connects the Peninsula of Avalon with the mainland and along the head of Trinity Bay, and it is not until the head of Bonavista Bay, about the regions of Clode Sound and Camps, is reached that the line runs through country where there is any prospect of considerable traffic in the future. The building of a northern line would mean 25 per cent. of increased taxation. The hon. member (Sir A. Shears) knows how little an addition to our burdens would shake many of our firms, to their foundations, and what small losses might imperil their stability." Are our merchants and firms now established on a slender footing, or has the government's experience in railway building convinced them that there is money even for our "firms" in the undertaking? Again, the hon. member for Trinity, Mr. Watson, said, "Hon. gentlemen present must know what my sentiments upon the subject of the railway to Hall's Bay have been in the past, and they may remember that when, three years ago, I was candidate for the representation of Trinity, I spoke with no uncertain sound on that subject. My opposition to the government of the day (the Whiteway government) was chiefly directed towards what I believed to be the suicidal policy they intended to pursue with regard to railway construction. Whilst I was prepared to believe that there was a possibility that a railway to Harbor Grace might be successful, I denounced the policy of constructing the line to Hall's Bay as fatal to the best interests of the country. Have the honorable members' views undergone a radical change? Has he become a convert to the Policy of Progress? It will be interesting to learn from the hon. gentleman the facts that have led to his conversion. In the light of these utterances and of like statements made by prominent members of the government party, how, I repeat, can we have faith? how can the country have faith in the professions of hon. gentlemen opposite? Sir, on the opposite side of the House you have the bitterest opponents of the railway policy or policy of progress, gentlemen, who ever since the railway was introduced, have left nothing undone to retard its extension, who even went so far as to enter the London money markets and endeavor to prevent the raising of funds to carry out the work. If they are prepared to acknowledge their error; if they are ready and willing to admit that Sir William Whiteway's railway policy is the only hope for the country, they will find no man more willing to congratulate them on their conversion than myself. Sir, the journals of this House will show that ever since I have had a seat here I have advocated to the utmost of my ability the extension of the railway to the North and West. I have never wavered in the slightest degree. So long as I am in a position to speak I shall continue to advocate the same; for I believe that it is the only thing worth doing to elevate the country to the position she should occupy. The prophetic pen of the late Bishop Mulock has pictured the time when through railway extension and the development of that great natural wealth which now lies wrapped up beneath the growth of centuries, this island will take her position as "Queen of the Northern Ocean." That time has been delayed by the return to power of these who imagine that their interests are not identical with those of the mass of the people. But, sir, rest assured, that although the day has been delayed, it will come. We can no more refuse to respond to the influences that are at work for the development of other lands and the elevation of their people than the waters of our smallest cove or bay can refuse to respond to the great tidal movement of the ocean that surrounds us. Sir, I shall propose the following amendment to the seventeenth paragraph of the Address when it comes before the chair, namely: "We thank your Excellency for your promise to place certain information respecting railway matters before us; and we undertake to make provision forthwith for the extension of the railway to Random as far as a line has been surveyed, and to Brigus and Clarke's Beach, to which places surveys have been completed, and we shall give our careful attention to the adoption of measures for the purpose of carrying out the extension of the railway from Random towards Hall's Bay and the West Coast, where it is so much needed to enable the people of the colony to avail of now dormant resources." If hon. gentlemen on the government side of the House are in earnest in the matter of railway extension they will not oppose this amendment.

THE KING'S BRIDGE SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Please inform me if the Municipal Council or Board of Health have done anything in reference to the King's Bridge slaughter house, or is it to remain as a hot-bed for further disease the coming summer. The place would require the attention of the Board of Health just now. What may we expect when the warm weather sets in. Yours, etc.,

KING'S BRIDGE.

St. John's, Feb. 19, 1889.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. Thomas Noble, Manager for Receiver of the Newfoundland Railway Company writes a short note to the "Mercury," saying that "the statement publishing in the Colonist relating to the earnings and expenditures of that Railway is incorrect, and that it was not derived from any authorized source."

The statement referred to was published as news of importance at the present time, and not with any intention of influencing or affecting the case before the Government and the Newfoundland Railway Co. When the public are called upon to consider the project to extend our railway system, it is quite in order, indeed it is the duty of the press to obtain and publish whatever information is obtainable for the information of all concerned. Hence when Mr. Noble wrote, giving a bald denial to the accuracy of the figures published by us, it is a pity he did not point out what he considers inaccurate; and inasmuch as the taxpayers of this country pay the handsome sum of \$45,000 as a yearly subsidy, they have a perfect right to know something about it. We, therefore, invite Mr. Noble to publish a statement of the earnings and expenditure of the railway, not only for last year, but since its operation; amongst other reasons, for the desirable one that it will afford data to form an opinion as to whether or not the extension of railways in Newfoundland "will pay."

We learn that Mr. Scott, stated in the course of his speech in the House, last evening, that he was told by a member of the Executive that the Government did not intend to build a Railway, but were only looking for information to use in the case of the Nfld. Railway Co. against the Government. Other members of the Government have declared themselves to the contrary; but it is very probable that no definite policy can be decided upon, or formulated, until estimates of its probable cost, shall have been received. The absence of a definite policy upon this important matter seems also to be felt on the Opposition benches. Instead of being able to agree upon something practical or definite, we already hear of three or four amendments about being proposed to the paragraph in the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, referring to the extension of the Railway to Hall's Bay.

Appropos to this subject, we may mention that a late number of "Scribner's Magazine" on railways, says the present cost of their construction in the United States is about \$30,000 per mile. The Railway Age, commenting on this statement, remarks: "The character of railway construction varies so widely that the attempt to give an average, without limitations as to locality, borders on the absurd." Many miles of railway in the west have been built for as little as \$7,000 or \$8,000 per mile, while on the other hand many have cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per mile. Taking Western roads in comparatively level country, \$20,000 is perhaps a fair estimate of the average cost of constructions."

THE HOUSE.

House opened at four o'clock. The debate on the Address continuing; Mr. Shears spoke and expressed a doubt as to the ability of the country to make the extension of railway building financially successful. We do not hear Mr. Shears speak as often as we desire. We cannot make the same compliment to Mr. Parsons, however, who followed him and spoke of everything in every possible way. We cannot attempt to give the substance of what he said, but he spoke for upwards of an hour. Mr. Watson on the government side was the next speaker; he proposed to introduce an amendment in reference to railway building of what nature he did not say. He said that to him alone, and not to Mr. Murphy, belongs the credit of the fish hatchery resolutions. That is, he says, that long before he had any conversation with the member for St. John's, he intended moving for the establishment of a fishery bureau. Coincidence of two great minds we suppose. After tea, Mr. Scott made the speech of the session, so far. It was very long, but in no way tiresome or dull. "The twins" put forward Mr. Morison, who made a short and rather pleasing speech, had a word or two with Mr. Morris, and praised the virtues of prohibition. How can prohibitionists be confederates? The House adjourned at 10.30.

THE MOHAWKS.

The "Mohawks" played to a packed house in St. Patrick's Hall last night. The performance was highly pleasing from beginning to end; the songs were well chosen and sung in a good voice—those of local adaptation being especially laughable, containing some excellent hits. The female characters, including Miss Churchill, the Peruvian tenor, and Miss S. Elgrove, the Island Cove Bass, and Mrs. Fogarty. Bones and Pompey were as good end-men as ever played on the St. John's stage, and Mr. Johnson was ease and dignity personified. The farce at the end was of the genuine side-splitting character, and was very much enjoyed. The music, by Professor Bennett's band, was good. We must not forget the Indian club swinging, which for accuracy and grace could not be surpassed. The amount realized last night was something like \$120, which goes to procure maps and other requisites for Father O'Brien's night school.

ANOTHER APPLIANCE.

To Meet the Requirements of the Day, by Mr. Kenny.

We were, a few days since, favored with a diagram of what promises to be a very useful implement, to be used in connection with the lobster packing business. The original inventor of this appliance, is Mr. F. J. Kenny, whose inventive powers are of no mean order. The utility of the present article suggested itself to him some four years since, when seeing solder and acid profusely used in sealing tins, inside. The appliance, spoken of is to be adapted to the purpose of outside soldering tins, used for preserving food. It is to be known as "Kenny's Horizontal or Vertical Rotating Combined Clamp and Expander." For aiding those engaged in the lobster packing business, it appears to be an implement of much merit. It is Mr. Kenny's intention to apply for letters patent of the Colony to protect him in the manufacture, use and sale of the article.

Home News From Abroad.

We take the following clipping from "Shooting," a London sporting journal of the 23rd Jan.:—"THE LYNX IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—From Newfoundland comes the following information concerning the spread of wild animals:—'Within the past five years we have another and most unwelcome visitor. He has come to stay, too. That is the Canadian lynx, or *leopard* of the Acadians. The Indians report that they are increasing, and are destroying young caribou, both pickets and fawns. Of course they have crossed from the mainland, via the Straits of Belle Isle. The distance from land to land is fifteen miles. Is it not a marvel that throughout all these ages these brutes never found their way across, and were never seen here until within the past few years?'"

Local Telegraphic News

TWILLINGATE, today.
Wind S. by W., blowing a strong breeze; weather dull; ice slackening off.
Fogo, today.
Wind south, blowing a moderate breeze; ice slackening off from the shore.
BONAVISTA, today.
Wind south, blowing a strong breeze; weather cold, but clear and fine.
CATALINA, today.
Wind S.S.W.; weather clear and cold.
CHANNEL, today.
Wind N.W., blowing strong, with thick snow.
BAY OF ISLANDS, today.
Wind S.W., blowing a strong breeze; weather mild, with snow falling.
BONNE BAY, today.
Wind S.W., blowing strong, with thick snow.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

No "House" tonight.
The harbor caught over last night, for the first time this season.
The steamer Volunteer sailed for the westward this morning at eleven o'clock.
Rev'd Mr. Graham's lecture "Under the Old Flag," should bring a big house in the Athenaeum on Monday night.
The Mechanics' Society are reminded that their fourth quarterly meeting will take place on tomorrow (Sunday), at 2 p.m.
The first of the ice crop is being harvested, Messrs. S. March & Sons, and John W. Foran having a number of men at work on Long Pond.
Tickets for the Parade Rink Carnival can be obtained from the committee—Messrs. T. Keough, J. Curtin, J. Callanan. Good skating tonight.

"By Force of Impulse," will be reproduced on Friday night next, in the T. A. Hall, for the benefit of Father Morris's Orphans' Home, Villa Nova.

CHOIR REHEARSAL.—There will be a full rehearsal of the music for Lent, on tomorrow (Sunday), immediately after last Mass. A full attendance is particularly requested, and those having books will please bring them.

The Newfoundland Agricultural Society intend devoting the proceeds of their lectures to a special fund, which will be expended in the importation of stock of superior breeds. On Friday next, March 1st, Mr. John Studdy will give a lecture in the British Hall, entitled, "Reminiscences of life in South Africa."

MARRIAGES.

HOWLETT-HALEY.—In the Sacred Heart Chapel, St. Kieran's, by the Very Rev. W. P. Doutney, P.P., assisted by the Rev. M. P. O'Connor, Mr. Edmund Haley, to Miss Bridget, daughter of Mr. James Howlett—both of Paradise.
COADY-LEONARD.—At the same place, and on same day, by the Very Rev. W. P. Doutney, Joseph Coady, of Spanish Room, Mortier Bay, to Margaret Leonard, of St. Leonard's.
COADY-GALTON.—At the same place, on the same day, Patrick Coady, of Spanish Room, Mortier Bay, to Jane Ann Galton, of Isle Valen.

DEATHS.

GLINN.—Last evening, of convulsions, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Francis and Mary Glinn, aged 6 months.